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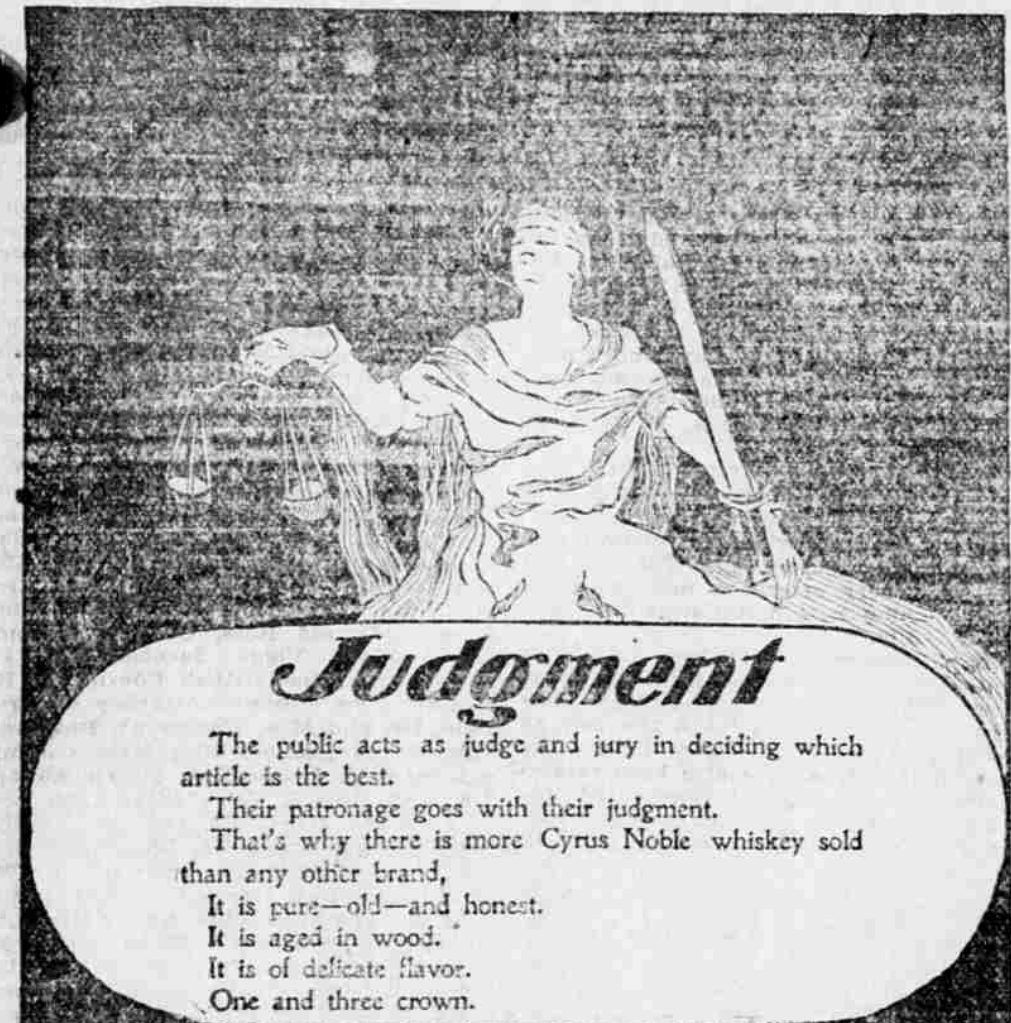
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The public acts as judge and jury in deciding which article is the best. Their patronage goes with their judgment. That's why there is more Cyrus Noble whiskey sold than any other brand. It is pure—old—and honest. It is aged in wood. It is of delicate flavor. One and three crown.

W. C. PEACOCK & CO., Ltd
SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAII TERRITORY.

RUSSEL'S MINORITY REPORT ON THE DISPENSARY BILL

(Continued from Page 1.)

will remain in the country. As to retail profits, heretofore they went into the pockets of a half dozen individuals, who made as much at 523 per cent (see annex) on their investment. Under this Act the profits will not exceed 80 per cent, and on pure alcohol for manufacturing purposes, it will not exceed 10 per cent. All the profits will be directed into the public Treasury.

For whatever useful purposes the Government may see fit to apply these new resources it will relieve, by so much, the burden of taxation. The question, for what purpose the new income will be used, is left open by the bill, because it is premature to provide for the disposition of money before it is on hand and because the matter requires careful consideration. It is only intimated by the bill that it may be used for school purposes; but it lies entirely with the people of the individual counties to direct it against the evil itself, viz: toward the establishment of tea and coffee shops, reading and lecturing rooms, libraries and other institutions of healthy recreation and awakening of mental and spiritual interests in the people. Men drink to excess because they feel miserable and they feel miserable principally because of the lack of higher mental and spiritual interests.

It lies with the people to make the bill a temperance measure if they see fit to do so. The bill is advanced only as a public health and public morality measure, and as such it will certainly be very effective. From a public health point of view, the mere fact that it insures pure and unadulterated goods is sufficient argument. But there are other more important aspects of the subject tending toward the same end, into the full consideration of which I can not enter here. For instance, the transformation of irregular drinking into a regular consumption, against which there are no objections so far as public health is concerned. It is a different thing, whether a man consumes his pint of beer or wine every day at dinner or when he fills himself on Saturday evening with the whole weekly ration at once. It produces different results, although it might not materially alter the annual consumption. The statement of the majority of your committee, that the amount of consumption of liquor in South Carolina since the introduction of the Dispensary System has increased, is not correct, as it does not take into consideration the increase of population, and other circumstances. But even if it were correct, it would only prove that the irregular consumption has given place to the regular and inoffensive one.

It is said that reform in the liquor traffic was not mentioned in the party platforms. I contend that it was a part of the principle of self-government. All the parties pledged themselves to provide local self-government. This bill, by putting the whole question of the sale of liquors in the hands of the voters of each precinct, gives the people the right of self-government in one of the important domains of their economic and moral life, which is even more important than the political one, and goes as far as to confer the right to vote to their wives and daughters. By this provision it fills the most essential part of the program of self-government, which is exactly the reverse of "paternal legislation."

In regard to this "paternal legislation," of which many old-time residents of Hawaii have so recently become alarmed, and which has prompted so much honorable resignation on the part of my honorable colleagues on the committee, however, I desire to remind them that the State control of the manufacture and sale of liquors has been for years adopted by such ultra-democratic countries as Norway and Switzerland. The latter country under the present social conditions is the ideal republic, where republicanism and democracy are carried so far as direct legislation by the masses of the people through initiative and referendum. The State control of the sale of liquor was adopted there about ten years ago after the question was submitted to the direct vote of the people. There is a tendency on the part of some Senators to "consult the voters." In Switzerland, where every citizen is an educated man, such a plan is sensible and even desirable. Not so in the Territory of Hawaii, where the education of the masses does not go beyond the knowledge of reading and writing, and where, therefore, the most intelligent are elected as legislators not for the purpose of serving merely as intermediate machines between the people and the executive, but for the purpose of using their own brains on the mere trust that they will do "what is good for the people."

From the point of view of public morality, a view entirely distinct from that of temperance, I will state that the very existence of such a trade which brings 523 per cent profits is dangerous for the community, especially when it concerns liquors. Such enormous profits necessarily result in public corruption. The saloon people assert themselves as "State within the State," dictate the State policy. Since there cannot be two masters in the same concern, the question of State control of liquors is merely a question of an alternative; whether it is the State that will own the saloon, or whether the saloon will own the State. Any further procrastination to assert the rights of the State is dangerous, because the power of the saloon will soon outweigh the power of the State, and no Legislature will be able to pass any measure contrary to the interests of the liquor traffic.

Under the head of "studies" the majority report directs you upon this dangerous path of procrastination. There has been enough study already.

The Legislature of 1896 appointed a special commission to investigate the liquor question and recommend the best system. This commission collected a good deal of information which was incorporated into a so-called "Gothenberg system." Did the majority of the committee read this report? If they did, how many more commissions and years of study do they require in order to complete their knowledge? Shall we wait until the last granular calculus? It is stated that liquor will be cheaper, and this will increase the sale of liquor. Yes, the liquor will be cheaper; it must be cheaper. For a regular temperate consumer it is a staple like other staples of food, an indispensable article upon his dinner table. There is no more sense in levying a tax on him for liquor than for his bread and butter. As for dipsomaniacs or drunkards, they are sick men, and it is absurd to crush them with taxation for their sickness, as much absurd as to tax any other sick person for being sick. It is absurd to compel them to sell their overcoats and the petticoats of their wives to procure liquor, which procure they must and will, no matter what is the price.

It will be more to the purpose to build and maintain a special hospital for inebriates where they might be cared for. Such hospital could be built and maintained from the profits of liquor sales. Every restaurant and hotel, according to the provisions of the bill, may, and undoubtedly will, keep liquors for the accommodation of tourists, and guests and the tourist travel will not in any way be affected.

The Dispensary System was not only "attempted" as the majority report states, in South Carolina, but it has been in good running order there for over eight years, becoming so popular that it has been extended to the neighboring State of North Carolina. Massachusetts people fight hard against liquor interests to introduce the same; Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the whole of Russia (not certain provinces, as the majority report states) have for long years adopted the Dispensary System, and the reports from all those countries are more than favorable. As I have already quoted some extracts from private letters received recently from South Carolina. Here is what the first Commissioner and organizer of South Carolina Dispensary System, the highest authority in the United States on the subject, writes:

"I must say in the outset that I feel delighted to note the favorable progress of the Dispensary liquor system in your Territory, and I trust the advocates of the proposed bill will not meet with any obstacles that will prevent an early fruition of their laudable hopes. The condition of affairs with us at the beginning seems to me to be about the same as you are contending with at this time. We had a division in our own factions or ranks—Dispensary and Anti-Dispensary. You seem to have, so far as I gather from your letters, Home Rulers and Republicans. As the Democrats and Home Rulers seem to be together, I am convinced that you have an easier fight than we had. We had here a fight to a finish. Arrayed against us was the bar-room element and its money, the aristocracy of the State and another large element that was opposed to reform for much the same reason that the Irishman was 'agin the government' or 'agin anything decent.' One would have to have been on the spot to realize fully what we had to contend with. While we still have a few soreheads, you may be assured that the open bar-room in South Carolina is a thing of the past and many thousands who opposed the Dispensary in its inception would not now change for anything. Our last Legislature has just adjourned and the law, as administered, was commended on every hand and no suggestion was ever made of a change to any part of the Act. This is very remarkable, for you know that any law that touches the people at every point as does this, is liable to violent assault at every moment. I only mention these few matters as I put along to convince you that the masses are satisfied and that you gentlemen who are fighting for the law in your Territory are attempting the noblest work within your power for your fellow-man. We all admit that whisky is an evil, but that it will be sold as long as the world stands. All we can do is to try and restrict it to legal methods. If there is such a thing as placing honor, reputation and Christian character in the liquor business in any of its aspects, it is certainly in the Dispensary plan. I wish you and those interested with you in the idea God-speed. I believe that a fair trial of the system in Hawaii will bring down laurels upon the heads of those who father and stand by the law to the end."

"Now, as to myself in the matter, it would suit me very well to go to Honolulu between May and September and assist your people in establishing the system. I would suggest that you elect your own Commissioner from your own best men and let me train him; for I feel that were you to elect a stranger, or a person from outside your Territory, it would give the opposition something to talk about and something to fight upon in the next campaign. You will find that discreet action in this regard is the best. I want to say that to put this law into effect will be a long and dangerous undertaking, and you must make up your minds that the whisky element will not die easy. You may have some outbreaks in which the extreme hand of the law will be needed. However, if your men have backbone and are working for the best interest of the people."

"I am willing to go to Honolulu in May and remain until September or October, training one of your local men in the business so that he may take full charge of it at the end of that time. I will then return home. In December or January, if I like Honolulu, which I think I undoubtedly will, I will return for a year or so and will give such advice to the Dispensary Department as may lie within my power."

"Convey to Dr. Russel, Mr. Emmeluth, Mr. Kalaupokalani and the other advocates of the Dispensary law, whom you mentioned, my earnest wishes for their success."

"I have the honor to remain, dear sir, sincerely yours, D. H. CRUM."

The following extract is from the letter of present Commissioner H. H. Crum:

Office of H. H. Crum, State Dispensary Commissioner, South Carolina Dispensary; (T. W. Collins, bookkeeper), Columbia, S. C., March 18, 1901.

I am sorry that I am unable to give you statistics as to the decrease of drunkenness, crime, etc. All of our pamphlets have been exhausted some time ago. My recollection is that our arrests for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc., have been reduced about 90 per cent and possibly 95 per cent now. We have had quite a number of convictions and the law is well enforced, with possibly the exception of Charleston, a seaport town within our State, which makes it very hard to enforce there.

Your question as to how the original package coming into your State is handled will say that the United States Government allows a man to order for his own use as much as four and seven-eighths gallons. We watch the express companies, and if he orders more than he can consume personally, we seize his package.

In reference to the Germanic Brewing Company, will state that we have a license for a wholesale license and for the State to use as much of the beer from this company as it can. All the surplus that this company makes we give them shipping certificates and allow them to ship beyond the limits of the State, but they can sell none of their stuff within the State except through the Dispensary.

We pay the United States Government a license for both State and County. For the State a wholesale license and for the county, a retail license. This we think is an unjust tax, and we are asking the United States Government to relieve us of it, which I think will finally win. We had some trouble with the illicit sale of liquor, but it is growing rapidly less each year.

With best wishes, I am, yours very truly, H. H. CRUM.

In regard to the sum of \$300,000 required by the bill, it may not be sufficient, and I propose to amend it so as to read \$300,000. Considering that in the course of one year the most of the old licenses will continue to sell liquor, and the fact that the sale in Government Dispensaries will be for cash only, so that the capital invested may return several times a year to be re-invested. I think the last named amount will be sufficient for the first biennial period.

The important feature of the bill is that it does away with private profit in liquor sales. In doing so it puts a stop upon every sort of pressure exercis-

After Easter Bargains

To sell people things they don't want requires one of two things—sequence or genuine cheapness. No one realizes that better than we. You bought heavily here last week—more than you have bought any Easter buyers. Therefore you must have almost supplied your wants. So things must be cheap indeed to make you care to buy more. ARE.

What there are, are in small lots only—lots we shall be glad to clear for little money and no profits. But there are golden opportunities for Easter buyers. The movement affects all departments, but there are a few that justify advertising:

\$1 Shirt Waists, 25c.
Both white and colored; all have been a dollar or more; you know our Dollar Shirtwaist. What are left 25c

Ladies' Leather Belts, 10c.
White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nail-heads; a real bargain in stylish, serviceable Belts 10c

Fancy Colored Petticoats, 50c.
Handsome shades; cut full with accordion pleated tucks and dust ruffle; extraordinary price 50c

School Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Many different sizes and qualities; Hemstitched, lace-trimmed, fancy corners; a good opportunity to lay in a supply against the new school term; all at 5c

Ladies' High Stock Collars, 25c.
Silk Crepe, Chiffon and Velvet effects; absolutely worth 75c 25c

WHITNEY & MARSH, Ltd.

ed by the dealer in order to make one drink. No more soliciting, drumming, forcing; no credit, no dice, and gambling no mutual treating, no room for making the drinking an entertainment; no free lunches, etc. And at the same time no infringement upon the liberties of any one, since everybody can easily procure every kind of pure liquor in any quantity.

In regard to the whole report of the majority of your committee, as formerly constituted, I will state that it is a familiar voice of the Canadian and United States Liquor Dealers' Convention, held in New York in 1895. This convention appointed a commission to visit the State of South Carolina and report upon the Dispensary law. The majority report of your committee is a rank piece of plagiarism from the report of that commission, and I am astonished to know that your committee could permit the said Commission's report to be foisted upon them.

For all these reasons the minority of your committee appeals to the highest patriotic and humane feelings of this representative body and heartily recommends the passage of the bill as it is, with but a few small amendments. What further amendments may be necessary will be shown by experience, and such amendments may be safely left to the next Legislature.

NICHOLAS RUSSEL,
Member of the Committee on Intoxicants.

Dated, this 8th day of April, 1901.

It was 12:15 when Dr. Russel finished and the lunch-eating Senators took a recess till 2 p. m.

After luncheon things went smoothly for a while. Bill 5, relating to the storage of kerosene oil, passed its third reading, as did bill 15, relating to the illegal manufacture for sale of spirituous liquors.

Bill 16, relating to distillation of spirituous liquor, passed, the Dispensary bill men voting against the measure and affording an opportunity to count their strength, showing eleven to four in favor of the bill they objected to.

Then good nature disappeared, when House bill 44, relating to school libraries, was called. Senator Achi wanted consideration of the bill to be postponed until the County Government bill had been disposed of. He said the counties ought to look after their own libraries, and all stood pledged to vote for the City and County Government bill. He said, if forced to vote for the bill now, he would oppose it, and Senator Carter took the same stand. Then came a desultory discussion on circulating libraries, which finished by Dr. Russel asking how long a circulating library could travel before it was "nitsky." He added that we have no high schools or colleges here, but only very common schools, a statement which made Mr. Carter say something about Oahu college, but before another word started Senator Baldwin made a motion and consideration of the bill was deferred.

Bill 72, regulating the sale of merchandise wares and goods, was read by title and referred to the ways and means committee, as was bill 75, referring to personal and school taxes.

Bill 76, providing for funds in the sum of \$3,000 for more sanitary inspectors, led to another lengthy discussion, because Mr. Achi insisted that the bill should state that each of the twelve inspectors asked for should receive \$100 per month and no chance for nepotism given to the Board of Health.

Mr. Cecil Brown objected to the Senate interfering with the Executive, but Achi carried his point, while Cecil Brown whispered something about the old days when the Legislature voted money for each individual policeman and pound keeper in the group. The bill will be read the third time on Wednesday.

Senate bill 58, providing for the filling, foreclosing, limitation and priority of chattel mortgages, introduced by Senator John Brown, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senator Kanuha introduced the following Senate resolution:

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge, upon good authority, that a written memorial is being circulated about Honolulu, to be presented to the Legislature advising against the passage of Senate bill No. 42 (more familiarly known as the Dispensary bill);

That among other arguments used to procure signatures to said memorial the following arguments, in substance and effect, are used and promulgated: "That since I have had time to study the bill I have become convinced that it is not a wise measure; that I have said it should not be enacted into law; that I have entirely repudiated the bill; that I will not vote for it"; and many other

Turkish Bath Towels,
Not the kind that is manufactured for appearance, but a towel that made for wear and hand towel that warp is double threaded, the close and solid; size 44x22 inches on special sale

Linen Collars, 5c.
Broken lots, all styles, Men's, Boys', Ladies'; while they last

New DIMITIES, 15c.
Quality extra; colors fast; pattern dainty; styles beautiful

Mens' Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers
Made to retail for the summer for 75c; could not be had in New York for this money; three for \$1.00 each

Mens' Club Ties,
A small lot, but newest styles, two to a customer

Mens' Golf Shirts,
Some \$1, some \$1.50 kind

statements of like false and character are being used, all statements are false and untrue, fore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a special committee of three members to hear and receive the testimony of witnesses concerning the names of persons entering said memorial and using such and fraudulent statements and means, and that such special committee be instructed to promptly report same to the Senate, that proper may be taken to punish such persons according to law.

DAVID KANTHA,
Senator of the Third District.

The Senate laid it on the table, debate, considering alleged grounds beneath its notice.

Senator Achi gave notice of a memorial chapter 64, Act 55, Session 1898. When asked what act it was to, the Senator shook his head and he thought it was something about

Senator Crabbe gave notice of a memorial to introduce: 1. An Act to Amend the Laws of 1898, Chapter 25, Session Laws of 1898, to Prohibit the Driving of Any Vehicle Faster Than a Walk Over Curb and Franks, 3. An Act to Regulate the Placing of Signs and Billboards on the Transmission of Electric

derground.

Senator Paris gave notice of a memorial to amend section 6 of Chapter 10 of Penal Code relating to the

Senator Crabbe introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of \$500 be appropriated for the grading of Queen street, commencing at the intersection of the Sanitary Steam Laundry and ending in an easterly direction.

C. L. CRABBE,
Senator Third District, Island of Oahu.

The following reports were read: Hon. S. E. Kaue, President of the

ate.

Sir: Your Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions to whom the bill 63 was referred respectfully report as follows: 1. The word "person" may be in the place of "citizen" in the first section, as we believe the Legislature has to make laws for all citizens only, and your committee further believe that the law may be declared unconstitutional if it is passed in its present form.

2. In place of the words "one hundred and fifty" in the following that is line 7th, section 1, line 12th and 13th, section 2, and line 14th, section 1, also in the title of the Act words "three thousand" may be

ed.

We believe the idea in the law very good one; the law now exempts a family a house, lot and buildings, the value thereof shall not exceed \$250.

The old law was drafted and passed several years ago, when the price of water was low; but now we believe a person order to get a comfortable home, family must spend at least \$300.

With the above amendments we recommend that the bill pass.

W. C. ACHIL,
J. R. KAHU,
Hon. S. E. Kaue, President of the

ate.

Sir: Your Committee on Public Works and Internal Improvement to whom was referred resolution 20, ing for \$5,000 to extend the Waikiki Kahului water works beg leave to report:

Your committee find that many persons residing on the Waikiki and Kahului roads was without water.

Your committee find it would not extend the present pipes to reach different places a distance of about miles, and would recommend that be inserted in the appropriation bill.

JOHN T. BROWN,
J. D. PARIS,
L. NAKAOKA

Hon. S. E. Kaue, President of the

ate.

Your Committee on Intoxicants who was referred House bill 58, "An Act Relating to the Prevention of Minors Being Employed in Places Where Liquor is Sold," having had the bill under consideration, report the back and recommend its passage.

WM. WHITE,
CLARENCE L. CRABBE,
Hon. S. E. Kaue, President of the

ate.

Sir: Your Committee on Education decided in favor of the Senate bill 58, "An Act to Provide for and to Regulate the Sending of the American Youth to the United States to be educated."

Yours respectfully,
DAVID KANTHA,
H. P. BALDWIN,
D. KALATOKALANI

All reports were tabled to be considered with respective bills.

The consideration of the Government message relating to appointments

(Continued on Page 3.)